



SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to
HSNO Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **Waugh Carton Sprayout**
Product Use: **Cover of Markings**
Colours: **Brown**
Restriction of Use: **Refer to Section 15**

New Zealand Supplier: **Waugh Rubber Bands Ltd**
Address: **40 Main Road
Tawa, Wellington, 5028**

Telephone: **+64 4 232 8036**
Emergency No: 0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)

Date of SDS Preparation: **22 August 2019**

Section 2. Hazards Identification

This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

EPA Approval No: Aerosols (Flammable) – HSR002515

Pictograms



Flammable Irritant

Signal Word: **DANGER**

HSNO Classification	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement	GHS Category
2.1.2A	H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.	Flam. Aero. 1
6.3B	H316	Causes mild skin irritation.	Skin Irrit. 3
6.4A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	Eye Irrit. 2A

Prevention Code	Prevention Statement
P103	Read label before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

Response Code	Response Statement
P305 + P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage Code	Storage Statement
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.

Disposal Code	Disposal Statement
P501	Dispose of according to Local Regulations or Authorities

Section 3. Composition / Information on Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Isopropanol	4-7	67-63-0
MMB	4-6	56539-66-3
Acrylic resin	11-16	Proprietary
Ethanol	23-25	64-17-5
Pigment	13-18	Proprietary
Dimethoxymethane	9-13	109-87-5
DME	35-45	115-10-6

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes	Rinse cautiously with water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
If on Skin	Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention.
If Swallowed	Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything to the mouth of an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs. Seek medical attention if needed.
If Inhaled	Remove person to fresh air. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow person to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical advice if breathing becomes difficult.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms:

Ingestion:	Not applicable.
Inhalation:	Asphyxiation by butane will precede any toxicological effects of the active elements. Remove the patient to fresh air and treat symptomatically.
Skin:	Causes mild skin irritation.
Eye:	Causes serious eye irritation.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	Flammable Aerosol
Hazards from combustion products	Pressurised aerosols should not be exposed to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Above this containers may explode and the resultant flammable mixture will burn to produce CO ₂ .

Suitable Extinguishing media	CO2; BCF; dry powder, sand or earth. For larger fire use foam, water fog or spray, avoiding contamination.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	Positive pressure breathing apparatus should be used. Use water to cool undamaged stock only. Avoid contamination of the water where courses where damaged stock is leaking.
HAZCHEM CODE	2YE

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Wear protective gear as detailed in Section 8. Keep damaged containers away from sources of ignition and in well ventilated areas. Contents may cause staining and it should be expected that marks will not be able to be removed.

In the concentrations within 1-1000 cans the components would not present an environmental hazard as most of the product would quickly evaporate. Leaving only the residue.

In small quantities any liquid should be absorbed into a suitable media, such as sand and disposed of safely. The residue should be washed away with soapy water, though staining should be expected. Dispose of in compliance with local and/or national regulations.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Handling:

- Read label before use.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
- Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
- Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

Precautions for Storage:

- Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
- Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.
- Always store aerosols away from sources of heat, including direct sunlight and in dry conditions.
- Avoid extremes of temperature and moisture.
- A stable, cool, dry ambient environment is most suitable.
- Avoid contamination with other products.
- The containers will not last indefinitely even when stored in a cool dry area, they should be inspected periodically during long-term storage.
- Note container warnings.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Isopropyl alcohol [67-63-0]	400	983	500	1,230
Dimethylether [115-10-6]	400	766	500	958
Ethanol [64-17-5]	1,000	1,880	-	-

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue -change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the

Engineering Controls

Supplier recommends 600ppm total hydrocarbon based on composition. As with all aerosols, the products should only be used in well ventilated areas, but responsible use is not potentially harmful.

Personal Protection Equipment



Eyes	In general the aerosol product is a convenient and safe method of supply. Only in continuous or repeated usage conditions should personal protective measures be required exposure controls considered.
Hands	
Skin	
Respiratory	If ventilation is not possible, then suitable respiration is essential if there is a risk of solvent vapour concentrations. Use organic/inorganic vapour filters. Vapours may cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Aerosol
Colour	Various
Odour	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Boiling Point	>43°C
Melting Point	<-25°C
Freezing Point	Not available
Flash Point	nominally 0°C
Flammability	Not available
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density	Not available
Relative Density	0.92 – 1.03kg/m ³
Water Solubility	Not water soluble. Re-dispersible in alcohol
Partition Coefficient:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	unknown for blend
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not available

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	The container is inherently stable under instructed conditions for a reasonable period of time (at least 24-25 months).
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Flammable. Liquid contents should be considered generally not reactive. Container corrosion may occur with time and damaged containers should be disposed of before any danger is evident.
Conditions to Avoid	AVOID extremes of temperature, including direct sunlight and extreme freezing. Avoid exposure to moisture. Which may damage container deterioration and PH, where acidity may damage container integrity. Avoid sudden impacts, which may damage container integrity.
Incompatible Materials	Avoid contact with water, acids, high temperatures.

Hazardous Decomposition Products	Above this, containers may explode and the resultant flammable mixture will burn to produce CO ₂ .
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Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Not applicable.
Dermal	Not applicable.
Inhalation	Deliberate inhalation may cause severe pulmonary and breathing difficulty, dizziness, drowsiness(narcosis) and headaches (but this is unlikely in normal usage) and would constitute abuse.
Eye	Causes eye irritation.
Skin	Causes mild skin irritation.

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	Not applicable.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not applicable.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not applicable.
Aspiration	Not applicable.
STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	Not applicable.

Individual component information:

Acute Toxicity:

Chemical Name	Oral – LD50	Dermal – LD50	Inhalation – LC50
Isopropanol (Cas 67-63-0)	3600 mg/kg (mouse)	-	-

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

This product is not hazardous to the environment.

Product:	
Persistence and degradability	Degradation will be relatively slow though ultimately almost complete.
Bioaccumulation	Accumulation is unlikely once physical breakdown commences.
Mobility in Soil	Mobility will be very slow.
Other adverse effects	The product will evaporate quickly to the air. A coloured liquid, easily absorbed, will evaporate and leave a solid. The solid will present no other significant hazards, with no dangerous arising from degradation. Short and long term effects should not be considered significant. Very short term damage to aquatic and soil organisms may occur in large spillage (1000+containers) though this should disperse quickly (especially if absorbent material is used).

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method:

Spent media that has removed toxic chemicals should be examined for specific hazards. Spilled product may be recovered for use if it has not come in contact with liquids or been exposed to significant amounts of gaseous contaminants. Dispose of according to Local Regulations.

Ensure any container holding waste product or contaminated spill media is labelled "Hazardous Waste – Flammable" and that the label also has the Flammable Pictogram, waste type identifier, and the business name, address, and phone number.

Precautions or methods to avoid: Avoid release to the environment.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2012



Road, Rail, Sea and Air Transport

UN No	1950
Class - Primary	2.1
Packing Group	III
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS
Marine Pollutant	No

Section 15 Regulatory Information

This substance is classified hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

EPA Approval Code: **Aerosols (Flammable) – HSR002515**

HSNO Classification: 2.1.2A, 6.3B, 6.4A

HSW (HS) Regulations 2017 and EPA Notices	Trigger Quantity
Certified Handler	Not required
Location Certificate	3000L (awc) (2.1.2A)
Tracking Trigger Quantities	Not required
Signage Trigger Quantities	3000L (awc) (2.1.2A)
Emergency Response Plan	3000L (awc) (2.1.2A)
Secondary Containment	3000L (awc) (2.1.2A)
Restriction of Use	Only use for the intended purpose.

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

EC ₅₀	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2017 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Disclaimer

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Please contact the New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

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